

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

may add sin to sin; that wait to go down into Egypt, and have not acted at my mouth; to strengthen themselves in the strength of Pharaoh, and to trust in the shadow of Egypt! Therefore shall the strength of Pharaoh be your shame, and your trust in the shadow of Egypt your confute.

This is a rebellious people, lying children, children that will not hear the law of the Lord, which say to the seer, See not; and to the prophet, Prophesy not unto us right things, speak unto us smooth things, prophesy deceit, get you out of the way, turn aside out of the path of truth; the day of Israel to cause from before us—Therefore thus with the Holy One of Israel, Be cause ye despise this word, and trax in oppression and persecutions, and stay not before this iniquity shall be to you as a bridle ready to fall swelling high wall, whose breaking cometh and cometh at an instant, and he shall break it as the breaking of that potter's vessel that is broken in pieces.

Then said the Lord, Forasmuch as this people draw near unto me with their mouth, and with their lips do honor me, but have removed their heart far from me, and their ear toward me is taught by the prospect of men; therefore, behold, I will proceed to do a marvellous work and a wonder; for the wisdom of their wise men shall perish, and the understanding of their prudent men shall be hid. We unto them that seek deep to hide their counsel from the Lord, and their works are in the dark, and they say, Who seeth us? and who knoweth us? surely your turning of things upside down shall be esteemed as the potter's clay.

Made a chain; for the land is full of blood crimes, and the city is full of violence. Shall I not noisome for these things? saith the Lord. Shall not my soul be avenged upon such a nation as this? An opportunity being offered for vocal prayer, Rev. Mr. Collier, of Fox camp forward and offered a prayer to the God of the oppressed for his blessing on the deliverance of the Convention.

Francis Jackson, Treasurer of the Society, then read his Annual Report, as follows:

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer, in account with the American Anti-Slavery Society, from May, 1857, to May, 1858.	
Agency account	\$6,673.42
Standard account	6,617.61
Publication account	537.95
Expense account	2,234.04
Balance to new account	2,459.04
 Total	 \$18,512.48
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Balance to old account	\$3,260.78
Standard and Donation account	15,199.89
Publication account	51.81
 Total	 \$18,512.48

To which may be added the Receipts of Auxiliary Societies in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and the West, according to their last Annual Reports, amounting to the sum of \$17,354.75.— Making the aggregate receipts of this Society and its Auxiliaries \$35,967.24; and their Expenditure amounting to \$32,942.11.

The report was laid on the table, for subsequent consideration.

The following letter to the Convention, from Hon. J. H. Giddings, of Ohio, was then read by Oliver Johnson, and received with hearty applause.

LETTER FROM HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

WASHINGTON Cirr., May 7th, 1858.

DEAR GARRISON: Thanks for your note kindly inviting me, on behalf of the Executive Committee to address the American Anti-Slavery Society at its approaching Annual Meeting. Official duties will not permit me to enjoy the pleasure. Indeed, my physical infirmities would seem to forbid any attempt at public speaking; but I assure you that age with its attendant disabilities, brings with it a confirmed faith, and an invincible desire to fan the fire of liberty which here burns in the popular mind, until the same shall melt every chain, and consume every prejudice which now oppresses American slavery.

From the stand-point which I occupy, our cause appears to be progressing. In progress in Congress has been put in onward march in the country. Indeed, I think Congress reflects the popular mind very accurately. It is true that a majority of its members exhibit but little of that spirit which was manifested by our patriot fathers, who proclaimed the God-given truths around which our expectations now cluster; but those who are come over are progressing, and although they move slowly, yet every day brings them nearer to the faithful advances of liberty. Indeed, since 1790, the representatives of the free States have never made such a demonstration in favor of liberty as they have during the present session of Congress; and although neither party has adopted a victory, the Slave Power, sustained by the democratic party, has been defeated. The President had declared in his official message that "Kansas was as much a slave State, or Georgia or South Carolina," but Congress denied the flagrant falsehood, and entered upon the records of the nation its solemn verdict that the Executive was guilty of gross misrepresentation.

But, while pained with the President's avowal that "black men have no rights which white men are bound to respect," we are cheered and encouraged with the reflection that the Emperor of Russia recognises the right of every human being to live, to attain knowledge, to elevate his moral nature, and prepare for heaven; that he, with the Princes and Nobles of his Empire, is employed in the humane and generous work of securing the enjoyment of their rights to the humblest individual under their jurisdiction, without distinction of color or condition. Good men of the present and of coming generations will find no difficulty in deciding who are the real *deeps* and who are the *real free democrats*. Holland, too, has been converted to the gospel of freedom. She has extended liberty to her West India possessions, and in nearly every civilized government of the earth philanthropists and statesmen are laboring to secure their fellow men in the enjoyment of those inalienable prerogatives which God has bestowed upon mankind in all ages of the world and under all forms of government.

In view of existing facts, I suggest that suitable addresses on behalf of the philanthropists and lovers of liberty in these United States be transmitted to the Emperor of Russia and the government of Holland, tendering them respectful thanks for their sympathy and generous efforts in the cause of Christian civilization. I am aware that this act of justice should be performed by our government; but it is well known to the powers of Europe that its administration is wielded by men devoted to slavery; and it is believed that such an expression, emanating from the hearts of an intelligent and grateful people, will be quite as acceptable as it would be if expressed through the more formal mode of historical diplomacy. Such addresses will avail to the world that American freemen appreciate the high dignity of our cause, that we approve the conduct of men who seek the moral elevation of our race, whether they yield the sceptre of political power or the seals of private life.

I could also suggest that the time has arrived for adopting measures looking to the union of those philanthropists who result in different countries by the formation of societies, carried to the promotion of this great work. Let it be a fixed general rule that their energies and influence shall be directed to the awakening of the public mind among all nations to the acknowledgement and maintenance of the rights of every human being to live, to attain knowledge, elevate his moral nature, and fulfil his mission to earth by propagating this to the world. By an organized system of correspondence, the influence, the moral power of the Christian world may be thus concentrated and brought to bear upon governments and people; and this gospel of peace, of justice and of liberty may be preached to all nations.

Please accept for yourself and Committee, and addressed to the members of your Society, the assurances of my respect.

Very Respectfully,

J. H. GIDDINGS.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, President American Anti-Slavery Society.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, it was voted, That the letter be published in the proceedings of the Society.

The President then said—I had my name down in the programme for the speech this forenoon; but as I was requested to draw up a series of Resolutions to be presented to the Society for its consideration, I have done so, and as the series is greatly somewhat extended, I shall not undertake this forenoon, to trespass upon the time of the meeting any longer than will suffice to read the resolutions—resolutions in which, by a sort of hydraulic pressure, I have endeavored to concentrate my thoughts, feelings and ideas as pertaining to our struggle generally, and in regard to its particular aspects during the past year. If you will be so kind, therefore, as to give me your attention while I read the resolutions, I will not trespass on your time any longer, but give place to others.

Mr. Garrison then presented the following series of resolutions, the reading of which was frequently interrupted by applause.

RESOLUTIONS.

SLAVERY STRIKES AT ALL FREEDOM.

1. Resolved, That as no man can, in reason, show a better title to be a Freeman than a Slave in the South, so he who maintains the reception of slavery, in any instance, strikes a blow at the freedom of all mankind, and becomes an oppressor on a world-wide scale.

SLAVERY SELF-DEFINED.

2. Resolved, That chattel slavery is delineated in its whips and chains, its yokes and thumb-screws, its paddles and branding irons, its drives and bloodhounds, its scourging and mutilations, its bloody persecutions and terrible cruelties, its abrogation of the marriage institution and enforcement of prostitution, its atheistic assumption of power above all that is called God, its devilish nature and accursed aim, its throning perjuries and shocking blasphemies, and its steady growth and constant expansion of a system of ingenuity and audacity in its complications and accumulated iniquities, upholding and inveterately consolidated, is not the thing that has provoked and stigmatized the opposition in the Legislature of this Territory as a State into the Union, on the Constitution unheard of since the adoption of the Constitution, most insulting and utterly degrading in their nature, mingling bribery, intimidation and proscription, in equal proportions, and therefore to be indignantly spurned by the people of Kansas, at all hazards. Nevertheless,

3. Resolved, That the vital and most detects iniquity in this complicated and accumulated monstruity of wrong, this series of iniquities and oppressions upholding and inveterately consolidated, is not the thing that has provoked and stigmatized the opposition in the Legislature of this Territory as a State into the Union, on the part of the Free State men in Kansas, and of their advocates in Congress; but the conclusion of the sentence is left open for the reader to decide.

4. Resolved, That "the vital and most detects iniquity in this complicated and accumulated monstruity of wrong, this series of iniquities and oppressions upholding and inveterately consolidated, is not the thing that has provoked and stigmatized the opposition in the Legislature of this Territory as a State into the Union, on the part of the Free State men in Kansas, and of their advocates in Congress; but the conclusion of the sentence is left open for the reader to decide.

5. Resolved, That the day has gone by (if ever it existed), here at the North, to frame or to offer any apology in behalf of Southern slaveholders; but, having revealed themselves to be the enemies of freedom universally, merciless and profligate in spirit, desperate and heaven defying in purpose, and bent on sterilizing their terrible oppression, they are to be classed among the most dangerous and depraved of the human race, and treated accordingly.

THE ALTERNATIVE AS TO CHRISTIANITY.

6. Resolved, That if Christianity is, in its spirit and aim, hostile to the existence of slavery, then the religion of this country, which gives salvation and protection to slavery, is not Christianity, but corrupt and apostate.

7. Resolved, That if Christianity is not inimical to slavery, then the millions who are groaning under bondage have nothing to hope, but everything to fear, from its predominance; and though the earth should be filled with such a religion, it would still witness the triumph of despotism, and the propagation of vice and misery.

8. Resolved, That while we believe, and have maintained, that between Christianity and slavery there is no more affinity than between Christ and Belial; and while we reject the proslavery interpretation of the Bible, by its recognized exponents, as false and wicked—still, the rights of man and the wants of human nature are neither originated by, nor dependent upon, any form of religion or any book, but it will forever remain a self-evident truth that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

THE AMERICAN CHURCH AND GOVERNMENT.

9. Resolved, That we register our testimony against the American Church, the popular religion, and the Government of the United States—because, by their deliberate consent and active operation, four millions of our countrymen are held in the galling chains of bondage, whose salvation is to be classed among the most dangerous and depraved of the human race, and treated accordingly.

10. Resolved, That the new traffic in Coelius is essentially the old traffic in Africans—as unscrupulous in its means and methods, as repulsive in its purposes, as monstrous in its results, and as horrid and heart-rending in all its aspects, and should subject those engaged in it to equal infamy and punishment; and as both are now in active operation to the shame of Europe and America, the friends of bleeding humanity throughout Christendom are solemnly summoned to renew the cause. But with this assured spirit of gain, and to increase in one common league to extirpate slavery and the slave trade from the earth.

THE TRAFFIC IN COELIUS.

11. Resolved, That to every true friend of his country, the influence, the moral power of the Christian world may be thus concentrated and brought to bear upon governments and people; and this gospel of peace, of justice and of liberty may be preached to all nations.

Please accept for yourself and Committee, and addressed to the members of your Society, the assurances of my respect.

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Wm. Lloyd Garrison, President American Anti-Slavery Society.

accordance with this sentiment—and, on the other hand, in the disengaged efforts of the Foreign Office to secure the entire abolition of servitude throughout his vast empire, as an act of justice and humanity, and for the honor and regeneration of Russia; thus confirming, in a most striking manner, the Scriptural prophecy, that "the first shall be last, and the last first."

ABOLITION OF RUSSIAN SERVITUDE.

12. Resolved, That in the spirit of the command to give "credit to whom credit is due, we regard with high satisfaction and great admiration the praiseworthy and philanthropic course adopted by the Emperor of Russia, in this particular; because (in the words of M. Pauloff) "the glory and prosperity of Russia cannot rest upon institutions based on injustice and falsehood"; and because (in the words of M. Babel, the eminent Professor of Political Economy at the University of Moscow) "the wants of a great nation cannot be satisfied with the coarse conditions, contrary to all progress, of primitive economy founded on compulsory labour—a labor the limits of which are as restricted, as its nature is productive."

A DISSIMILAR POSITION.

13. Resolved, That the consumption of borderianism and lawless usurpation, in regard to the Anti-Slavery enterprise occupy a position diametrically opposite to that of the Slave Power; and, as the most corrupt, the most vicious, and most tyrannical, the most oppressive and terrible cruelties, its abrogation of the marriage institution and enforcement of prostitution, its atheistic assumption of power above all that is called God, its devilish nature and accursed aim, its throning perjuries and shocking blasphemies, and its steady growth and constant expansion of a system of ingenuity and audacity in its complications and accumulated iniquities, upholding and inveterately consolidated, is not the thing that has provoked and stigmatized the opposition in the Legislature of this Territory as a State into the Union, on the part of the Free State men in Kansas, and of their advocates in Congress; but the conclusion of the sentence is left open for the reader to decide.

14. Resolved, That we urge the Northern States to assume every attribute of unlimited sovereignty necessary for effectual resistance to the Slave Power; and, as a first step, to enact that no fugitive slave shall ever be surrendered from their limits or put on trial as to the question whether he is or ever has been a slave.

A DISHONORABLE POSITION.

15. Resolved, That they who stand aloof from the Anti-Slavery enterprise occupy a position diametrically opposite to that of the Slave Power; and, as the most corrupt, the most vicious, and most tyrannical, the most oppressive and terrible cruelties, its abrogation of the marriage institution and enforcement of prostitution, its atheistic assumption of power above all that is called God, its devilish nature and accursed aim, its throning perjuries and shocking blasphemies, and its steady growth and constant expansion of a system of ingenuity and audacity in its complications and accumulated iniquities, upholding and inveterately consolidated, is not the thing that has provoked and stigmatized the opposition in the Legislature of this Territory as a State into the Union, on the part of the Free State men in Kansas, and of their advocates in Congress; but the conclusion of the sentence is left open for the reader to decide.

16. Resolved, That the day has gone by (if ever it existed), here at the North, to frame or to offer any apology in behalf of Southern slaveholders; but, having revealed themselves to be the enemies of freedom universally, merciless and profligate in spirit, desperate and heaven defying in purpose, and bent on sterilizing their terrible oppression, they are to be classed among the most dangerous and depraved of the human race, and treated accordingly.

17. Resolved, That the "revival of religion" which has swept over the country with contagious rapidity during the last few years, is manifestly delusive and specious; especially in the contrary notwithstanding, because it has expressly excluded the millions in bondage from all consideration but multiplied its converts, really to the detriment of the natural sciences; (1) and that its tendency is to assist as long as civilization and self-government last; (2) and in the deepest depths it extend as far as the sun rises.

18. Resolved, That we urge the Northern States to assume every attribute of unlimited sovereignty necessary for effectual resistance to the Slave Power; and, as a first step, to enact that no fugitive slave shall ever be surrendered from their limits or put on trial as to the question whether he is or ever has been a slave.

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neighbor in his feelings and in his social deportment, in his position as a citizen, is his worst enemy, if any shreds of conscience remain to him and yet not enough to give him the grace to repent and reform. He goes away disatisfied if not feeling abused and insulted. And if such an one were party, and induces, and the privilege while the government bestows upon him as a member of the privileged class more than he loves justice, mercy and truth, the probability is he will be seen at such a place no more, this probability amounting to certainty, if he has expectations or ambitions for office.

If in every neighborhood where there are slaves a few abolitionists, a persistent effort like the one our friends here are making for the regeneration of public sentiment, could be initiated it would add greatly to the efficiency of our movement and bless abundantly the souls of those engaged in it.

A. BROOKE.

Matherough, May 17, 1858.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

BALTIMORE, May 3d 1858.

DEAR MARCUS: Here in the vicinity of both (the adjoining township) and Paradise (a small village) there is much to interest me.

Here I am in a picturesque region in daily intercourse with the remaining three who claim relationship to our common mother; and remembering them most distinctly in that boy and girlhood they were in when I left the paternal home, I can scarcely realize that I am with brothers and a sister whose ages range from fifty-four to sixtysix years. I feel so young myself when I shut my eyes. I can scarce believe that I am in the midst of old folk. It is nevertheless the fact, and we shall soon realize our places for a joyous laughing generation which calls me uncle. We do not in the least regret that such is destiny.

To me born and bred west of the Ohio river the scenery here must be delightful: The wooded land open and clear of decayed timber, and undergrown; the fields in a high state of cultivation; scarcely a stump to be seen, and the soil farmed up to the fence, the surface varying from level to rolling; thence to hilly, approximating mountain and the whole threaded with abundant rapid streams.

On the homestead farm where our parents lived and died is a curiosity resembling the crater of a volcano; an inverted cone of fifty feet in depth and twenty yards in diameter. Although there is a descent to it of one-eighth mile, and notwithstanding it is but a few yards across at the bottom, in the memory of living man, water has not been seen in it. It is a sink produced probably by the long continued action of running water through crevices and fissures in the limestone, of which there is an underlie at various depths, and in strata separated by layers of earth.

In early days it was not uncommon to see near a source assembled at the "Hole." The "Hole" remains as then except that wooden furnishings have been substituted by the present proprietor, but its visitors are gone from sight; most of them to spirit land. I might say by the song maker, "None are left but you and I;" if I could think of any one living, of that uncharitable company to address. In these remissive times there is but one regret; it is that amusement was had for which we assembled; it may be doubted if the thought of improvement ever disturbed our pursuit of that which made the present hour pass of lightly, without any thing to mark or cling the festivities of the next.

We are here near the scene of the Gorsuch tragedy. A lonely village, Christians, is near which it knows the land over, not for its magnitude, nor because it was the scene of that sanguine affray (for Gorsuch breathed his last miles from it) but because there the kidnappers had their rallying place, with an unprincipled gang seller. But for the place would not now be known a few miles off, except to railroad conductors and baggage masters, at which they must whistle and make a short halt. Five years since all was communion and merriment among this population. Their respectable and respected neighbors with near half hundred decent colored men in prison, charged with high treason and murder; the highways crowded and the homes beleaguered by numerous negroes' acting biped bloodhounds under pretense of legal authority. This state of things ceased when the respectable Marshal of the State, Anthony Roberts, now a representative in Congress interceded and stopped the lawless outrages.

The neighborhood had long been infested with beings whose avocation it was to prey upon humanity. Since then they have ceased their operations, or have sought less dangerous localities. It seems a high price to pay for peace, how can the world be urged in justification of the position that evil may be done to procure good. God may be exalted from evil, but it must be by giving a different direction, and reaching another issue than was designed by the evil done.

I ask my friends to remember

A. JOS GILBERT.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, MAY 22, 1858.

ADMISSION OF OREGON.

Last week we noticed the many demonstrations of Senator Hale, Fessenden and Wilson against the wicked attempt to exclude colored people from Oregon by the provisions of the new constitution with which it proposes to come into the Union. Other distinguished members of the Republican party are however in favor of her admission under the constitution. Of this number is Mr. Seward, who thinks the "old and respectable inhabitants" of Oregon should not be kept out of the Union for this unjust provision of its organic law.

The National Anti-slavery League for the same end and in earnest in the expression of the opinion that this diversity of opinion in the party should not prevent it from voting in solid column for the admission. Get the new territories into the Union and all will then come right on the question of freedom, is the incisive suggestion of her Era. The anti-slavery of the Republican party has dwindled down to "equal sovereignty" and this is the failing of some of the members of the party to that principle. The Oregon Constitution is a palpable violation of human rights and human liberty as the Lenoxton Constitution itself.

FAGG GUILTY.—A correspondent writing from Cincinnati says:

"The jury in the Connally case brought in a verdict of Guilty. The guilty man showed no signs of shame by any change of countenance, but is as cheerful as if the jury had said that in harboring him and Angeline Broadhead, he obeyed the command of Christ to feed the hungry rather than the oppressed, shelter the outcast. I suppose the pro-

slavery men here think that the underground rail-road company will be broken up by this verdict. But if they had listened to the remarks of scores of ex-slaves, they might perhaps have learned whether it is 'crushed out' yet."

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY STANDS.—On our first page will be found a fair, candid and well-merited criticism of Senator Wilson, and the Republican party in Massachusetts. The strictures are equally applicable to the party as the west, and indeed everywhere. For example, just now our eye rests upon an editorial in the Cincinnati Gazette in justification of the Compromise of the Republicans in Congress upon the Crittenden Amendment. The article closes with the following statement of the actual position of the party:

"The Republican party stands where it ever has stood. The mass of its members are conservative men, lovers of the Union, of peace and concord between all sections, of honorable, disinterested dealing with all subjects of legislation as they arise. They do not wage war with the South, nor with slavery where it has a legal foothold. For sound and most patriotic reasons they protest and will continue to protest against an unnatural and forced extension of this evil. If the people of the Territories are henceforth left free to choose for themselves, and events are allowed to take their natural course, all they ask on this subject will be gained."

According to this, and we believe it to be the exact truth, the party is only a "so-called sovereign" party, as that principle was enunciated of Douglass at the passage of the Nebraska bill. Two years of contest with the slavocracy-extensionists has brought them squarely round;—not Douglass' position which they so violently opposed. They do not wage war upon the South, nor with slavery, where it has a legal foothold. They are conservative men, lovers of the Union and to save it have a wonderful facility of dodging and compromising.

Such we believe to be the sentiments of the majority of the party, or at least of the influential who control it. The party therefore is justly chargeable with these views and with this policy, as claimed by the Gazette. While this is true very many members of the party remonstrate against them and give their adhesion to the party under protest, and occasionally strong condemnation—Such is the following paragraph from the Ohio State Journal:

"With respect to Oregon, no objection to her Constituey seems to exist which has any valid force, unless it be to the provision excluding free negroes; and as some of the States already in the Union are allowed to exercise this right, common fairness does not seem to allow of the exclusion of an applicant from the Pacific coast on that account."

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—This Society no longer fails to keep up appearances with the anti-slavery portion of its former friends and supporters, resolved at its late anniversary to adhere to its proslavery course of action. Slavery in its estimation is no sin, but a justifiable institution like marriage or the parental relation, and like these to be defended and guarded from abuse. Can it be that the moral sentiments of the North will hereafter sustain it as a religious institution? It should be left to the liberality and the prayers of the slaveholders and pirates of the Southern Church.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—The Annual Convention of Southern gentlemen who are anxious to secure to slaveholders a commercial independence of the North, has recently been held in Montgomery, Alabama. The Convention adjourned itself in debate and came to no particular conclusion as to the method of removing Boston and New York to Norfolk and Charleston, and it is probable the change will not be effected this year. These southern gentlemen are as remarkable for their piety as for their devotion to commerce. They opened their sessions with prayer, and under the sanction thus obtained, proceeded to discuss the desirability of a removal of the consumers in men and women from Africa. On this question they were not agreed, as the African trade threatens to cut down the profits of those whose capital is embarked in raising Americans for the market. Thus the question seems likely to resolve itself into one of free trade."

WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—The Seventh Annual Woman's Rights Convention was held in New York city last week. We have seen no published account of its proceedings except a sort of Bennett's Herald. Caricature, with which the Cincinnati Gazette entertains its readers. But we have been informed by a friend who was present, that the meeting was eminently a success. Indeed with the array of speakers and managers participating, it could hardly have been otherwise.

Prominent among them were Miss Susan B. Anthony, (President), Mrs. Lucy Stone, Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Mrs. Frances D. Gage, Mrs. Caroline Severance, Mrs. Ernestine L. Ross, and Messrs. Higginson, Garrison and Phillips.

As heretofore, one prominent measure resolved upon, was to keep permanently before the people and the legislatures of the several states, the necessity for legislative action in the removal of the legal and political disabilities of women.

RIGHT AND COMMON FAIRNESS.—If on the Oregon question Mr. Seward and the Era differ from the Senators from Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, they had a new auxiliary in the New York Observer, which gives as a specimen of its views of "right" and "common fairness," in the following paragraph:

"With respect to Oregon, no objection to her Constituey seems to exist which has any valid force, unless it be to the provision excluding free negroes; and as some of the States already in the Union are allowed to exercise this right, common fairness does not seem to allow of the exclusion of an applicant from the Pacific coast on that account."

THE EXILES OF FLORIDA.

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Mr. Marshall—Gentlemen upon this side of the House who voted for that proposition voted for it with their eyes open. They voted for it not only as an amendment, but they voted for it to make an act of Congress. They did so, well understanding that if it was the will of the people of Kansas that she should be a slave State, they conceded that she should be.

Mr. Burnett—Will my colleague allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Marshall of Ky.—No, sir; I shall get through directly.

Mr. Burnett—My colleague does not represent the gentlemen on the other side correctly.

Several voices on the Republican side, "Yes he does."

Mr. Marshall of Ky.—I will yield to any interruption from any member of the Republican party who wants to rise and contradict the statement.

MARSHALL ON THE REPUBLICANS VOTING FOR THE MONTGOMERY SUBSTITUTE.

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Mr. Giddings—It is probably known, Mr. Speaker, that I was about the last to go into the support of that Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, and I assure the members of this house, and the country, that the only influence that I had to give, for it was that I understood—did not deny its truth, but gratefully accepted the compliment—Thus corroborating the views of the Gaetano with regard to what the actual position of the party is. It is the friend of a partial—boasted freedom—free dom for white men, while with heartless indifference it consents to the continued enslavement of our groaning millions in the States, and to the admission of new slave states into the Union.

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Mr. Giddings—It is probably known, Mr.

Miscellaneous.

ENGLISH HEARTS AND HANDS.

This is the title of a remarkable little book twice published, and already widely circulated.— Its object is twofold: to place a long-dreaded and disgraceful page of men, according to the phrase of one of the "noted" "straight with other people," and to show how much power for good lies latent within the grasp of "men and women placed well." It's prominence in another position of life, "The Anti-Slavery Bugle," we see to the fact that "early in the year 1852 nearly three thousand railway engineers were gathered from different parts of the Kingdom to work at the granite of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham," and that of those more than two hundred lodgers in one village of Buckingham," the home of the writer.

Businessmen have run down many a prejudice in their among-tracks, landowners, who once protested against them as a wrong, have long learned to welcome them as a boon; the profit, convenience, moral interests of a neighborhood, even has accommodated itself to their introduction into some of our most populous centers; but it was reserved for these pages effectively to dispel the still lingering impressions that no large bodies of this People could be gathered in a country neighborhood without injury to its peace and respectability, to show us that actually "two or three hundred naval marines could pass up their dea in a country village for two winters, and instead of spreading moral contagion, set a good example to many of its inhabitants."

Looking over the touching narrative before us, we find, as indeed we usually do, that a great work had a small beginning. It was on Sunday, the 1st of March, 1852, that the writer first attempted to seek the narrative out. "About seven in the evening" she went to a "village where several were lodging, and asked for one of the family, an easy introduction to the strangers." Un-
doubtedly by the announcement that they were a lot of roughs, she entered, inquired if any of them had been at Church—not one of them had thought of it—"gave them an account of the morning's sermon; spoke of the important subjects most eloquently interested with every conviction of her own mind, every feeling of her own heart; linked these as they had never been linked before, with the wants and aspirations of the slaves whom she addressed; and, in short concluded this introduction by melting them to tears and left them her fast friends, and loyal subjects. From that time forward, meetings for similar interrogations were held on Sunday evenings, and twice in the week, and these were soon attended by the navvies in large numbers. Nor were their pleasures unthought of. A tea party was devised. The schoolroom was decorated with festoons of flowers, and a button-hole bouquet of geraniums and jessamines tied with blue ribbon, and laid upon each plate. We do not wonder that "had afterwards some of the flowers were carefully preserved in books." A pleasant sight that school room must have afforded on summer days! To minute, our friends, were seen each looking as clean as babies on the christening day. They quietly and quickly seated themselves and no gentleman in the united kingdom could have conducted themselves more admirably."

Nor was the addressing, elevating, reducing influence unexercised even when distance remote "their lady" from her true-hearted friends. Letters were frequently exchanged, and numbers were given in the book before us, sincere, earnest, manly—such letters as do honor to England's working men. On the last day of 1852, the ex-servant of a line situated at Beckenham called to receive thanks for the interest he had taken in these letters. He said that his duty had never been so easy before in Beckenham, for their example had restrained the wilder young men of the place, and even shamed a few into attendance at public worship."

The good work went on throughout 1852—More and more stout hearts were bent beneath the same spell. We read of man's misery over the working-man's dire temporal and spiritual woes. We read it is true of relatives, but the cruel hand of the inveterate habit, but the fallen, reclaimed by discipline, were followed after, reclaimed by the strong silent tears; and grateful love was not overwhelmed by dissension. The correspondence with the navvies began to average about fifty letters a week from a certain man, and the letters arising from the men's wives averaged about £500 a month—Many died in that for lack of land—and we have touching accounts given in letters from their wives, who remembered Beckenham teaching in the very last. On the 1st of May, 1853, the Chartist, having six hundred men of the Army Works Congressively back to English ground.

For that time," says the narrator, "until the last detachment of workmen landed from the Chartist, we were in the habit of keeping open house for their visits."

It is well known that about seven o'clock on Wednesday evening a boy had brought a parcel to hand, and had requested permission to deliver it to James P.—and John M.—

"Having discharged his duty, the last sound heard, under the spelling of James, was the click of the shop's wife, who was the about. Tell that 'ere lad I kept my word, and the jacket was to me."

They were gone then, the last of this bold, brave, yet tender-hearted band; gone without their guardian angel, to face the many trials and dangers of the camp beyond Scotland. But the strong silence they were protecting and of grateful love were not overwhelmed by dissension. The correspondence with the navvies began to average about fifty letters a week from a certain man, and the letters arising from the men's wives averaged about £500 a month—Many died in that for lack of land—and we have touching accounts given in letters from their wives, who remembered Beckenham teaching in the very last. On the 1st of May, 1853, the Chartist, having six hundred men of the Army Works Congressively back to English ground.

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We conclude this short abstract by a few remarks. Plainly the influence we have seen exerted for a noble and an uplifted woman over such ladies of men, of the roughest class, was remarkable both in kind and in degree. What was it? We answer in her own words:

"The workmen value you, mostly above their masters, and your friendliness most of all. Show him your interest in his welfare, your desire for his improvement, your trust in his honesty, and above all, your trust in his home. Let me tell that he can give back so much as he gains. Allow him the glorious opportunity of being able to repay friendship with friendship."

A word to the many who will read this book with blearing hearts and tearful eyes, and a soft and enthusiastic yearning to exercise alike influence. It is not to discourage that we should say to such: Before you do what the author has done, you must be what she is, your conditions must be as intensely unexperience as confirmatory of them. The love of seeking is nothing, the love of hating is another."

One word, then, to our working brothers. Give us credit for much unexpressed sympathy. We stand alone, but because our souls are ardent, because they are timid. Two years for clear knowledge that we venture to seek. Our minds are narrowed by conventional restrictions; we feel powerless to arrest your attention or to win your confidence. But we have blessed our more gifted sister as we have need of what she has done; and we appreciate to the full, the rich reward she meets with in the affection of nature to soul and under a tender as yours—Chandler's Journal.

This date to this place appointed for the collie's "engagement" became a regular thing. Invitations to "lecture readings" were given—a party arranged, friendship formed.—The ship not sailing at the time appointed, a "round robin" was addressed to their beneficess by the parties, pressingly requesting her return from Essex, whether she had gone, "give them some good advice before they should go away from their own country, perhaps never to return." This perfect confidence in her "care for us" was very touching. On the 1st of June, an early visit was paid to the Crystal Palace, a series of a reading, and the paymaster, who were then there, had come out of the place, and a word was said, not unkindly, to the master of the Crystal Palace.

The following morning, at the early hour named a carriage from Beckenham was on its way to the ground, where about fifty men were already gathered. The carriage was sent away. "Conversation easily followed, and by the time the remainder of the four hundred began to make their appearance, the first fifty had become our 800 friends, and a word was said, not unkindly, to the master of the Crystal Palace."

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Women worth the name are seldom deceived into thinking our lady's man the choicer specimen of his sex. Whatever this ignorance may be, somebody naturally must tell them that the men who live for great objects, and whose spirits are so firmly knit that they are able to encounter the trials of life—men whose depth and warmth of feeling resemble the powerful current of a mighty river, and move the bubbles on its surface, who, if they have ever been swayed by mere beauty of form or features—that these men are far more worthy even of occupying their thoughts, in idle moments than they are themselves. They have no pride about them, like a stout of disdain, as the expression that they could possibly require such a pledge from a friend and a lady."

From that time till their departure these meetings filled the history all hours on their posterior matters, and many an opportunity of quiet intermission was well-filled with inmates. On the occasion of the film of June, on the occasion of the first visit to the Crystal Palace given to the public, the Master of the Crystal Palace, but he would not laugh. He was not able about him, although tall of raptus, and it never fails to bring what we may proudly call our quarterly annals.

"Soft and delicate though he be, he is as impervious to ridicule as a boxer, and as regardless of honest contempt as a city idler. Were you to hand him this article, he would take

TOO LITTLE TO COME.

it to some social party, and read it aloud in the most effusive voice as a homage to his own attractions."

THE INFANT'S DREAM.

The following poem, beautifully woven with the most delicate pathos, appeared many years ago in a rich newspaper.

O! I could see my knoll mamma,

And sing me the holy strain

To comfort us last, as you fondly press'd

The Army Works Corps. Of these singing, the Java

was the last; she left England on the December

the year 1852, nearly three thousand railway engineers

were gathered from different parts of the Kingdom to work at the granite of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, and that of those more than two hundred who had lodged in one village of Buckingham," the home of the writer.

These were the first visitors paid upon the occasion

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